strap. When a vessel is on her beam eads, with and passengers at the pumps, you can guest that the ship is sucking if you never studied Bow-ditch's Navigation, or sighted with a quadrant. There is not an intelligent soldier, who is now in idle waiting, even if he was forging boes or finishing rosewood pranes three months ago, who does not know that when he first came here the zond to Richmond was as open to him as it ever was to a traveler with a prepaid through ticket. He knows, too, that every day since batteries and obstructions have been interposed, and that each hour's delay more blocks the route. But, trust in God, and wait.

The War and Vallaudigham. Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1861.

The House laid Vallandigham's motion on the table so exclude several members from its privileges, because they held offices in the military service. Mr. Validadigham evidently it tends to embarass the action of the House as much as possible, but he has undertaken a game at which wher men have often failed, and on two occasions in the debate of this morning has been made to cut quite a ridiculous figure. The members listen to him with exemplary patience, but his influence, even with his own party, is gone. A motion was made to amend his motion to exclude, by including him, at which he flew into a passion and declared himself ready to meet any man outside of the House at any time and place. This raised a laugh at his expense, and the poor fellow subsided into his sent quite chopfallen.

In Committee of the Whole, an animated debate wa held upon that part of the Military Appropriation bill anthorizing the enrollment of 500,000 men and \$500,000. 000 of money. Some of the Democratic members were in favor of limiting the appropriation to the numbers and amount called for by the President. Opportunity was given for an extravagant profession of patriotism, and was improved to an unlimited extent by Messrs. Hickman, Campbell, Blair, and others, on the Republican side, who were raplied to by Mosers. Burnett, Cox, and McClernand. Mr. Burnett, in the course of of his remarks, avowed a superior allegiance to the State of Kentucky to that he owed the General Government, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Crittenden's measures of the last session could alone restore peace to the country. This gentleman is alone from his own State, in opposition to the war, and has been so often repudiated by his colle-squee during the present session that he is careful now, whenever he rises to speak, to inform the House that he represents only one District, and does not profess to speak for K-ntucky.

In the debate upon the Army Bill, Vatlandigha offered an amendment, providing that seven commissioners should accompany the Army to receive such terms of peace from the Kebels, as from time to time they might make. This effected a withering speech from the Hon. Hendrick A. Wright, who declared himself opposed to making peace until the Robels submitsed, lay down their arms, and gave up their leaders. A wound of applause from both gatteries and house greeted the sontiment. Mr. Huichins, of Onio, then moved so amendment to the amendment, to the effect that it should be the duty of the seven Commissioners to see that the "war was vigorously prosecuted to the effectual suppression of the Rebellion." This called up Vallandigham; and, upon a motion that tellers be appointed to determine the vote upon the original amend ment, twenty-one members were counted; and thus, a second time, was the cliert at disorganization doomed o a ridiculous defeat.

The opponents of the war feel that they are in the wreng, and when they behold measure after measure, providing for its vigorous and thorough prosecution passing both House and Senate, with but little debate and no important opposition, it is more bravado alone that causes them to stand in the way. All their efforts on effect a party opposition in the House have proved and will prove unavasting. There is no longer a Dem acceptio party. If proof were wenting of this, it is only mecessary, day by day, to witness the fruitless efforts of a few old leaders to rally their friends into an undi-vided front. Often the amendment offered for this purpose elicits opposition from those it was designed to oncidate, and in no act of nostility yet attempted has shere been union among the Democrats.

The information I sent you last evening to issuing of the order of battle, for an attack upon Furfax Court-House, is undoubtedly correct. To-da we are informed that the Rebels are leaving their posision there for Manassas, where they intend to concenarste for one grand battle.

The French War-Steamer Catinet.

wand on board, arrived at Hairfax on the 8th of July, and awaits the arrival of five or six other French menof-war, which are shortly expected, when the fleet will depart together for Southern waters.

The Neva Scotian Outward Bound. MONTHEAL, SETURGEY, July 13 1061. The steamship Nova Scutim entled from Quebec at 18:45 a.m. for Liverpool. Sue takes out 50 passen-

NEW LAW FOR COLLECTING CUSTOMS.-The Senate, Friday, passed the bill, which had previously passed the House, to provide for the collection of duties in such ports as are situ sed within States, or parts of a State, refusing obedience to the ordinary revenue-laws of the nation. In such cases it is order ed by this new Act that the Surveyore at the several ports shall be subject to all the obligations and prorided with all the subordinate officers of Collectors, and that all the general provisions of law regulating trade and commerce shall apply to such ports in the came manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force. The President is also outhorized to direct that the Custom-House for any sistrict in which the collection of the customs in the erdinary way is obstructed, may be established in any

secure place within such district or on shipboard near she coast. Provision is also made for enforcing the regulations of Congress under this head, In cases where there extraordinary means may be found unavailing for the purpose of protecting the public sevenue, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to close such ports of entry, and any ship undertaking to disregard such proclamation is rendered liable to forfeiture. Another section of the bill directs that all mercial intercourse between other portions of the Union and States, or parts of States, declared to be in insurrection, according to the terms of the Act of 1795, shall ceuse and be unlawful so long as such con-

THE TEXAS MISTERY IS A NUT SHELL .- I. There were 3,400 troops in Texas at the time of the Twiggs

II. These were all well armed, drilled, and supplied with ample munitions of war-good Forts, Stockades,

III. They had information of the Secession treas IV. Their business was not to be surprised.

V. Why did they not fight?

VI. Let a Cours of inquiry settle this. What we see People) want to know is, why our officers gave up without a fight. That is the mystery that must be AN OLD OFFICER.

PERSONAL .-- Among the arrivals by the steamship North Star, from Ca ifornia, were Mrs. General John C. Freecont and family, all in excellent health. They were met at Pier No. 3, North River, by General Fre-

ANTE-AMALGAMATION LEGISLATION IN CALIFORwia.—A bill "to prevent amalgamation of the different races of men" has neely been passed by the California Lagislature. The bill makes it a penal offence for any write person to internarry with any "color-col person," whether of the African or Asiatle races.

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. XXXVIIIII CONGRESS.

SENATE WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill providing for an Assistant Scretary of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

A communication was received from the Postmarter-General in relation to having suspended the mails in the Secosted States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) presented the credentials of the Senstors elect in Virginia, namely: W. B. Wiley in place of Mr. Mason, and J. S. Carlile in place of Mr Hunter. Mr. Johnson said that he looked upon it as a favorable onen for the return of the Old Dominion to this body.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) protested against the admission of these gentlemen as Senators in the place of Senators whose time had pot expired. He thought a very grave question was involved. He moved to refer the credentials to the Committee of Judiciary before administering the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said the credentials stated on the 9th day of July that these gentlemen

Mr. SAUL. SBURY (Dem., Del.) said the credentials stated on the 9th day of July that these gentlemen were elected Secators in place of Mesars. Mason and Hunter; but vesterday the Senate treated the said gentlemen as Senators; and when these new gentlemen were elected, in the judgment of the Senate, there was no vacancy, for the Senate treated Mesars. Mason and Hunter as such, and expel ed them. For that reason he thought they had better be referred.

Mr. JOHNSON said he hoped the motion would not prevail. The credentials were prima face evidence

Mr. JOHNSON said in hopes the abroid word prevail. The oredentials were perma facie evidence that these gentlemen were Senators elect according to the Constitution and laws of Virginia. There could be no objection to their being qualitied, then any contest could be settled afterward.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if Mesers. Muson and Hunter had anyward vesterday and claimed seats, he would

Mr. SAULSBURY said if Mesers. Mason and Hunter had appeared yosterday and claimed scate, he would vote to expel them, because they had taken up aras against the United States; but if yesterday the Senate had a right to expel Mesers. Mason and Hunter, we had no right now to receptize an election before that time. This was the only objection be had. He wanted the Senate to act according to the Constitution and preserve its Constitutional record.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) referred to the case of new States, which had elected Senators before they were really inthe Union.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Will.)—The credentials here are fair on their face. But going outside of the credentials, we know that the old Governor is in arms against the country, and is not recognized as a Governor, but as a traitor. A portion of the people of Virginia are loyal to the Union, and the loyal men have a Legislature and ask a reserventive, and they are not entitled.

Mr. BAYARD replied, consenoing that that was against the proper form of law, and recognizing insurrection in the State.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said he wanted to notice one thing said by the Senator from Delaware—that this would be recognizing insurrection. I deny that it is in any way recognizing insurrection. It is recognizing for true and lyal men of the State of Virginia. One portion of the State of Virginia is in insurrection and revolt, but one portion remains true and loyal, and they came here and ask that they may be represented. To be sure there was no precedent for this thing, be ause the world never before as weath a state of things. This is no time for forms or ceremony. It was a question of life or death with this Government, the state of things. This was the world never before any such a state of things. This was the world never before any such as state of things. This was the kind of insult that was becaped on the Government. This is the day and the hour for the decision of all these experiments in Government. It is the calmination of the grand contest that has been

which we are engaged. It is no that to make up just the of the peace records to find precedents of form. We must accept the contest as it comes, destitute of any precedent in the past, but I trust in God to shed infinite light on the future. At such a time, at such a day, and in such a contest, the only question I ask of any man, is your beart right, if it is give me your hand, join us in this great struggle. And if there are loval men in Virginia who are determined to stand by the cause of civil liberty in this hour of peril, list them form a constitutional government as

the cause of civil liberty in this hour of peril, let them rall; let them form a constitutional government as they best may, and let this Pederal Government pour forth its men and money to sostain them in that contest. While I am up, sir, I want to eay another thing. The people of this country are exceedingly impatient at the way this thing is carried on, and I know not but tout impatience will be turned to indication, if they see when the loyal State of Virginia claimed her place here, the Senate hesitate and deliberate whether they will admit lest it might conflict with some of

if they see when the loyal State of Virginia claimed her place here, the Senate heatate and deliberate whether they will admit, lest it might conflict with some of the former rights of the men whom we expelled yesterday or the day before. I trust, Sir, we shall use the emphatic language of the late Senator from Missouri (Benton), whom you always used to listen to with so much pleasure. When some one usked him to retrace some position he had taken, "Sir," said he, "I take no lackward step." I want that to be the motto of this administration, and this Republican Party. And if we cannot put down this rebellion, let them put us down. The day of compromise has gone by. We have lived on compromise has gone by. We have lived on compromise, it was our daily food. There was no evil for which a compromise was not proposed, and the nature of it was just this: The party now in rebellion against the Government took everything they could take, and gave nothing back, and then called it a compromise. That day is gone, and I have no compromise to offer except the Constitution of the United States; that is good enough for me and has ever been. Mr. Hale then referred to the case of Senator Harlan of lows, who, when he came here, was sworn in, and about twelve months afterward, the Senate seat him home, and his people sent him back. He also referred to the case of the Indiana Senators, who had not, as a large portion of the Senate themeth, even a prima facing claim to a

Indiana Senators, who had not, as a large portion of the Senate thought, even a prima facie claim to a seat, yet they were admitted. He hoped the same justice would be done to Virginia.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ry.) wished to enter his

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) wished to enter his protest against the admission of these men. It looked like overturowing the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., ill.) referred to the case in 1793, when a Governor of Virginia appointed Mr. Walker in the place of Mr. Juo. Mason, who retused to at. These expelled Senators refused to at before these other men were elected. He also referred to a case in Maryland.

Mr. LATHAM (Deta., Cal.) said be had supposed at first that the Western portion of Virginia had seconds.

Mr. LaTHAM (Deta., Cal.) said he had supposed at first that the Western portion of Virginia had seconded. In that case he was prepared to oppose it. He would not recognize in any way this most damarable decrine of socasion that the Government was ever infected with. But this was not the case. Here was the great seal of Virginia, and the Legislature was regularly elected, and the Senate was bound to admit these gentlemen as Senators from Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON (Union, Tenn.) asked if the vacancy did not really exist at the time the Senate expelled the Senators.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Deta., Del.) seid, in his judg-Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said, in his judgment, the Senate night have treated it as a vacancy theo, but they had treated the Senators as expelied Senators. He wished it distinctly understood he had no sympathy with the expelled Senators, for no believed with the Senator from California that the doctrine of Secession was a most damaable one, and leading to most dangerous results.

Mr. JOHNSON contended that it was the duty of the Kelen-House man, to come and help the layer men.

the Federal Government to come and help the loyal men of Virginia and sustain them in the great struggle against rebellion, which he believed would result in the overthrow of treachery and treason. He hoped these men would be qualified and take their cents here

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) contended that the

effect of the resolution of the Senate simply was that the Senators expelled were guilty of treason. Virginia effect of the resolution of the Senate simply was that the Senators earleid were guilty of treason. Virginia seeds two Senators here, and sake that they be admitted, and the clerks of the Senate have no right to refuse them. In 1791 Mr. Pincknev resigned and the Governor called an election, and Mr. Mercer was elected and the House decided that a State had a right to decide on the vacancy. He contended this was a perfectly clear case, and that it was right and proper to admit there gentlemen.

The discussion was carried on by Messra. Saukbury and Bayard at some length.

and Bayard at one length.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep. N. J.) said that he was glad that the Senstor from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) had asked for the Yeas and Nays. The Senator put Ilmself forward as the champion of the Constitution, and arraigned the President for violation of the Constitution. But the Senator admitted that the President had done one one constitutional net, when he called for 75,000 men. But why did not Kentucky answer to the call of the President? He (Mr. Ten Eyck) did not think neutrality was true to the Constitution. It was with the country as with God. He who is not for us

is against us.

Mr. POWELL said that Kentucky believed that the troops called out by the Pre-ident were intended to subjugate the South, and therefore refused to comply with als demand. Kentucky desires posses and com-promiss. Sie does not wish to imbrue her hands in the blood of her brothers. She has been and always will be ready to fight against a foreign e cmy. Her attitude should be asmired by all true Curistian mea. She wished to be a peacemaker. Mr. FEN EYCK said be could only repeat the

words of the gailant Rousean in reals to the Senator, who said "neutrality is reason." The tooops here are not for subjugating the South, but for suppressing

are not for subjugating the South, but for suppressing insurection and preserving the Unita.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said he wanted a vote. The country wanted deeds, not words. The motion was disagreed to: Yens, 5; Nays, 35.

NAYS—Nesses, Bright, Bayard, Polk, Powell and Sautsbury. The new Virginia Senators were then sworn in, suppressed applanes breaking forth as they took the each. The Le an bill was taken up and several amendments from the Committee on Firmers adorated.

The Le an bill was taken up and acveral amendments from the Committee on Finance adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), moved to amend so as to make \$150,000,000, instead of \$250,000,000, on the ground that \$150,000,000 was sufficient till the next Session of Congree. Lost—yeas 4, navs 36, Messrs. John son (of Messouri), Polk, Powell, and Saulsbury voting in the negative.

Session of Congrees. Lost—yeas 4, navs 35, Messes. Johnson (of Musouri), Polk, Powell, and Saulsbury voting in the negative.

The till was then laid over temporarily.

The till to increase the present military establishment was then taken up.

Mr. KING (kep., N. Y.), offered an amendment, that within six mont's after the it surrection be suppressed, the army be restored to what was proposed by the act of May, 1801. Agreed to.

Also, that the President cause officers and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the army in accordance. The previous amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem., Oregon) offered an amendment that no person be commissioned a Major or Brigadier General in the regular arms unless having served 10 years, and no person Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, or Major unless he served two years. Disagreed to. Also, that if citizens are to be appointed officers in the army, they shall first pass an examination before a bond of exa incres.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) objected to the amendment as it would in effect prove at the appointment of worthy officers and men of intellect and culture.

Mr. LaTHAM (Dem., Cal.) thought that some limitation ought to be placed on appointing officers. It was a great evit now to have citizens appointed over oid officers in the army, when they had no military qualificaters.

Mr. WILSON said that many officers in the army

Mr. WILSON said that many officers in the army ought to be placed in different positions. In fact, the army was paralyzed as you go toward the head, unti-you reach the head. Many men who served on the rontiers, and are serving the country among the moun-sine, have not had justice done them, while many men who hang around Washin, ton get good positions.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. NESMITH moved to amend so that the
enlishments made in ISCI and IS62 be five yours instead of three. He said that we have got to have a stead of three. He said that we have got to have a larger standing army, and ventured to predict that no man would see the army reduced. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa.) moved to amend that officers of the army, transferred into new regiments relative to rank, shall be preserved. Lost.

The bill was reported to the Schate.

The Schate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER lait before the House this afternoon a companion too from the Postmaster-General made is compliance with the law which requires him to state the reasons for discontinuing the mails in the so-called secosided States. He says the reasons for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary. It seemed more necessary for him to explain why toe transportation of the mails was continued there so long. It was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in these States, and disabusing the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence, he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the compiracy, the postal service affording the best means to this end. He had no doubt the people of the South will vindicate his course at the first opportunity. They shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

walls.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) offered a preamble that, whereas John B. Clark was elected a member of Congress on the first Monday in August, and whereas since that time the said J. B. Clark neld a commission in the State Guard of Missouri, under the Rebel Governor of that State, and took a part in the engagement at Booneville, therefore

Recoived, That said John B. Clark has forfeited his right as a Mr. BLAIR said that Mr. Clark took up ar against the Government of the United States, and this was sufficient for his expulsion. The IIId Di trict of that State is loyal, and is therefore entitled to a loyal that S'ate is loyal, and is therefore entitled to a loyal representative. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) wanted him to withdraw the motion, in order that he night submit one which was legitimate and propor, namely, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections. The gent ensur's love of fairness should induce him to comply with this request.

Mr. BLAIR refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BLAIR refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. REID (Dem., Mo.) said that he had no knowledge of Mr. Clark being in arms against the Government. He had nover beard of it except from a rumor. Perisaps, however, Mr. Blair had information that he (Reid) did not possess. He would be glad if the subject could be referred to a proper committee.

Mr. BLAIR repeated that the Hild. Congressional District should be represented by a loyal man. He had made the statement on his own responsibility and with a full knowledge of the fact. It was as notorious that Mr. Clark was in arms against the Government at

that Mr. Clark was in arms against the Government a Booneville as that Governor Jackson and General Price

were there.

Mr. BURNETT again interposed, and, amid calls to order from the Republican side, said semething about this teng a star chamber.

The SPEAKER reminded him that he was out of

or.

Mr. BURNETT excused himself by saying that the

Mr. BURNETT excused himself by saying that the proposed course was so extraordinary that he old not know in what proper terms to condemn it.

The main question was ordered to be put. When Mr. Cox's name was called, he said "if he were satisfied that Gen. Clark was in arms against the Government, he would vote to expel. Until a proper inquiry could be had, he voted No."

could be had, he voted No."

The resolution was then adopted, by 94 against 45.

A message was received from the President. He had approved of the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into service up to the 30th of June lest.

June hat.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep., Pa.) presented a memorial from Charles S. Foster, claiming his election as a Representative from the 1st District of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BURNETT (Secession, Ky.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the several reports made by Gen. Harney, lately connected with the forces in Missouri.

It was amended on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep. Ill.) by adding the words, "if consistent with the public interests."

e publi: inferests." Mr. WARD (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill for the establishment of an armory at Timber Besin, neur New-York. Referred to the Select Committee on that hir. WARD asked but did not receive consent

Mr. WARD asked but did not receive consent to introduce a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. WALLACE (Rep., Pa.) asked but failed to obtain consent to introduce a resolution, declaring "that the recognition of the Confederate States by any forcign Power would be considered an act of hostility to the United States, and would justify the suspension of diplomatic relations with such a Power."

On moran of Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), a resolution was adopted entling on the President to communicate at the next session all information relative to the acceptable Agintic coolie trade.

cate at the next session all information relative to the so-called Asiatic coolie trade.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions reserved to in the President's message, including the mappen ion of the writ of habeas corpus, was received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. COX (Dem., Onio), it was resolved that the President of the United States, at the beginning of the next session of Congress, or at this session if compatible with the public service, communicate to this House all the correspondence with the English, French, Spanish, and other Governments, with reference to the rights of blockade, privateering, and the recognition of the so-called Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONELING (Rep., N. Y.),

it was resolved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to report to this Hones in what manner and to what extent the expenditures of the Government of the United States may be reduced, and what officers may be dispensed with.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) asked, but failed to obtain permission to introduce a resolution declaring "That the Union must be preserved, and that the sole object of the war is to restare the authority of the Government, the off-resement of the laws, and the protection of loyal men."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to prompt the efficiency of the army by re-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to promote the efficiency of the army by reticing disabled or infirm officers.

The bill provides that a Board be selected from the Medical Staff, to be appointed from time to time, to determine the facts and accusion of each disability, etc. It was stated in the course of incidental debate, that the bill bad met the approbation of military u en.

The Committee rose, and the bill was passed.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Lowa) called up the bill for the relief of the soldiers who lost private property in going

Mr. CORTIS (Rep., Inwa) called up the old for the relief of the soldiers who lost private property in geing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumer, the amount being eleven bundred and twenty dollars.

The bill was passed, and at 2 p. m. the House ad-

The following are the Yeas and Nays on expelling

The following are the Yeas and Nays on experions Mr. Clark:

YEAS—Wester, Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Bahbit, Ballay, (Mass.) Baker, Barter, Letman, Blughon, Blair (Missouri), Bidir, (Jenn) Biske, Befinton, Campbell, Chamberlain Clark, Colfaz, Frederick A. Conking, Consery, Covede, Crittendon, Curtis Cutter, Carte, Belapisine, Duel, Funiap Duen, Edgerics, Edwards, Eint, Festion, Festenden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Granger Gindley, Gurley, Harding, Harrison Hutchina, Jackson, Julian, Kelley, Kellong, Sif-higan, Kelley (It), Linning, Loomis, Loveiny, Nickson, McKinght, Mitchell, Morrill (Nie.), Morril (Vt.), Olin, Patton, Pike, Fomeray, Potter, Potter, Rice (Me.), Riddle, Rollina (N. Hampshire), Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellaberger, Sherman, Sloan "paulding Survens, Stratton, Thomas (Md.) Trowneldge, Urton, Vandever, Van Horn, Van Varhenbursh, Wall, Wai ace, Walton (Me.), Walton, Wolfer, M.

Wo ces er NAYS—Messra Allon, Alley Ancous, Eally (Pa.), Browns, Burnett Coba, Cooper, Corning, Car. Craven, Dawes, Delate, English, Fouke, Gooch Haight, Holman, Johnson, Law. Latent, Leay, Logan, Moorhead, Norton, Nagest, Odeli, Perry, Reid, Rice (Mass.), Richardson, Roothean, Smith, Steele (N. Y.), Stevie (N. Jersey), Thomas (Mass.), Trimble, Vellangdaham, Vibberd, Voothees, Ward, White (Ohio), Wood, Woodruff, Wright.

FROM ASPINWALL

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR. A MILLION AND A QUARTER IN GOLD,

The United States Mail Steamship North Star from Aspinwal July 5th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Samuel 1. Reed & Co	3.200	J. Strans, Bros. & Co !	841,254
Nay or & C		Nen tadter Bros	21,760
J. A. Moraw	5,40	C. H. Grant & Co	3,400
J. G. Parker & Sous	R.(00	Robert Morrison & Co	7,000
H. Cohn & Co	23,000	John Jones & Co	3,009
Er pin er & Co	13,000	Renben Mende	8,990
N. E Hecht	6.963	R. Mueder & O. Adams.	5,009
Frank H k r	12,000	C. H. Mallery	10,000
W. T Coleman & Co	43,416	C. W. Crosley	6,500
Wm. Sellg uen a Co		Airby, Byzon & Co	11,500
Am, Exchange Bank		P. Naylor	10,000
Z. E notein & Bron		J. H. Ceghill	5,100
Am. Exchange Bank		Janaen, bond & Co	10.009
A. S Ro-nabeun & Co		N. W. Cantield	5,200
W. Helier & Coa		Jeunings & Brewster	11,000
J. Lietler & Co		Am. Exchange Bank	25.000
Wm Meyer & Co		Baker & Morril	6,000
Scholle Bro hers		Jansen, Boud & Co	2.00
Chae Rio's & Bree		Order	14.150
Atjustic & Pac & S. Co.	11,071		-
Ricoard Patrick	86 304		244,000

NEW-GRANADA.

By the North Star we have the confirmation of the news received from New-Granuda about a month ago. Subsequently to the battles of Sobachoque and Boza, near Bogota, three other engagements took place, early in May, between the Government forces and the Rebels under Gen. Mosquers. The particulars of these reliable sources we hear that the advantage remained with the Government; but the Rebel authorities at Carthagens had given it out that their party trium; hed, and ultimately that Mosquera had occupied Boyota, This is, however, the third time that the same news is celebrated on the coust, and therefore nobody believes

the report.

Gen. Santos Gutierres has managed to join Mosquers with 1,600 men; but this advantage will be compensated by Gor. Carral, who, with a resultancement of 2,000 men, was marching rapidly to join the Government forces near Bogota.

Gens. Possata and Esjina have been arrested on sustained the forces of the force of the force

Geta. Posada and Espina have been arrested on suspicion of betraying the Government cause.

Gov. Gutherrez Lee and Col. Diago have died of the
wounds they received at Sobachoque. Several robel
chiefs, among trem Col. Patrocinio Cuellar, the second
in command of Obando's division, also died from
wounds received at Sobachoque and Boza.

Gen. Emo has defeated the robels in the State of
Antioquis; and the news formerly received of the advantageous position which the Government forces occupied in Casca, under Col. Arbolida, are confirmed by
last advices.

The general feeling is that the Government will soon triumph over its encodes; and it is confidently expected that order will be re-ostablished throughout the repub-he within a short time.

he within a short time.

SENTANCE OF GAVETT.—We learn from Nicaragua that Gavett, the murderer of Joe White, has been convicted and rentenced to a term of years in the chain gang. He has the privilege of appealing from Loon to Granada, but as the latter Court has a night reputation for recting, it would, no doubt, confirm the sentence. A line of singe coaches is shortly to be opened between R-salejo and Granada.

The growing of cotton is creating considerable excitement, and a quantity is likely to be planted this year. A steam cotton-ain is now at work in Chinan-

ARMING AGAINST PIRATES,-The Panama Railroad Company, in order to guard against say attempt to in-terfere with their seamers in the Pacific during the present troubles, have fully armed the Guatemais and Columbus with Dalgren cannon, a quantity of Sharp's

Rides, &c.
Golden Images.—The schooner Des Hermanos
from Chiriqui arrived in Panama on Saturday. Sie
brings some seventy pounds weight of golden images
from Guacas. SHIPWRECK.—By the schooner Susan at Asninwall.

Shipwalck.—By the schooler Susan at Aspinwall, from Old Providence, we learn that the American schooler Julia has been wrecked at Quito Suno, the same place where the Abbey Tay lor was wrecked some time ago. The Julia brought out a cargo of coals to Asj inwall for the P. R. R. Co., and left the latter port on Sitt May. The vessel is a total loss, but the crew have been saved, and were brought back in the Susan. NAVAL.—The U. S. steamship Wyoming, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at this port from San Francisco on the 28th inst. The U. S. big Bainbridge, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th inst. The following officers having forwarded their resignations to the Navy Department at Washington, their names have been struck from the Navy List, and they will probably return home in the next steamer: Commander J. K. Mitchell, Midshipman S. W. Averett, from the Wyoming; Lieut. Geo. S. Shryock, from the Saranae. The following have sent in their resignations, and will also be struck off the list: Lieut. S. R. Porter, Midshipman S. H. Hackett, 3d Asst.-Engineer G. D. Lining, all from the Wyoming.

A san Story of Secession Anaechy.—A gentleman lately from Mobile, furnishes us full particulars of the terrible fate of Capt. Jones, which has already been briefly alluded to. Capt. Jones had a homestead about 17 miles move Mobile, and was blessed with the company of an educated, beautiful, and devoted wife. He was the owner of a schooner, and was in the habit of making excursions to a considerable distance from the abore. On one occasion, a fierce norther came suddenly upon his vessel, and obliged him to take refuge in the port of Penseola. Passing the Federal floet, he shore. On one occasion, a fierce norther came suddenly upon his vessel, and obliged him to take refuge in the port of Pensacoh. Passing the Federal floet, he went up to the city, and was there arrested on the charge of treason in carrying dispetches to the officers of the fleet. An examination resulted in his discharge, as no proof could be produced to sustain the allegation. In the mean time, the news of the supposed treason of Capt. Jones had spread to Mobile, and the Vigilance Committees which now rule in that city determined, without any invessigation as to the guilt or innocence of the party inculpated, to execute Lynch law upon him if he should ever return. He arrives there soon after, and had just taken the cars at Mobile to rejoin his beloved wife, when the Committee found him, at once produced a rope, which indeed they always carry with them in their rounds, and, attaching it to a tree by the roadside, awang off their victum amid his protestations of innocence. The dead body was given up to his wife, who, amid her unauterable suffering, devoted weeks to the object of freeing his memory from the asperaions of the mob. She proved beyond a doubt that her husband, while livings, was a firm and unwavering Secessionist, the idea of betraying his native State having never entered his mind, and thus the connected the Mobile papers to acknowledge and publish. And thus in this "reign of terrer" periahed one Secessionist at the hands of his own friends. The tragedy almost equals some of the incidents of the French Revolution.

A soldier named McCarty was shot in Memphis on Sunday. He and his countention were stopped by

the French Revolution. [Boston Traveller.

A soldier named McCarty was abot in Memphis on Sunday. He and his companion were stopped by highwaymen, and their money demanded; on refusal, McCarty was abot. The Memphis Balletsa recommends mob-law in the following words:

DISTANSING OCCARREGUE—A SOLDING FORLY MUNDERED—One of these occasions that would seem to offer an excuse for violent and speedy punishment, took piace in this carty belonged.

ment referred to:

"U. S. SRIF COMBERLAND,
"I regret I did not see the newspaper paragraph you call my
attention to, for I should have contradicted it at once. It is untrue in every perticular. I say this in sentent of the officers whom
I have computed in the matter. You can use this net.

"Yours, &c.,
"Ist Light and Essentive Officer."

McCurty belonged to the heavy artillery.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. This Regiment, another tribute from the Old Bay State, Col. Couch commanding, 1,010 strong armed with Enfield rifles, fully equipped for active service and boutfully supplied with all the little comforts a soldier can carry with him, arrived at 4.30 on Saturday morning, at the foot of Cortland street, on the steamers Commonwealth and Commodore. They were met at the wharf by the sons of Massachusetts of this city, but declined a collation offered them. They have 60

the wharf by the sons of Massachusetts of the countries of the countries of the staff, 2 ambulances, and 15 baggage-wagons, each drawn by four horses. This Regiment is composed mostly of farmers and mechanics, stout, bardy fellows, and appear to be well drilled. They will lose nothing in comparison with any regiment that has left the civy. The Regiment is commanded by Col. Darius N. Couch of Taunton, Lieut. Col. Ches er W. Green of Fall River, and Major D. N. Holman of Attleboro.

Ci. Couch, who appeared to be a favorite with his men, is about 40 years of age, and a graduate of West. P. Lieut. He was with Goo. Taylor as a Second Lieutenati in Mexico, and betweeted First Lioutenant after the battle of Buens Vista. When a portion of Gen. Taylor's army was ordered to reduforce Gen. Scott, Col. Couch we t with the detachment, and remained under the Commander-in-Chief till the close of the war. He then returned to Massachusetts, married a daughter of the Hon. Samuel Crocker of Fanaton, resigned, and went into business with this father-in-law, the has been very efficient in forusing and drilling his regiment, and is now so far on his way to the seat of war. He expects to leave immediately for Elizabethport, and teence by railroad through Harrisburg to Washington.

The regiment left about 12n. m. on board the steamer Kill you Kulf for Elizabethport, where they will take

port, and thence by railroad through Harrisburg to Washington.
The regiment left about 12 n. m. on heard the steamer Ki I von Kuil for Elizabethport, where they will take the cars for Harrisburg on route for Washington. We append a list of the field and staff officers:
C-lonel, Darius N. Couch, of Taunton.
Lieut. Coucad, Cheer o. W. Green, of Fall River.
M. jr. David E. Hoham, of Attleboro.
Adjutant, Nathaniel officers, of Digition.
Surgeon. S. Athenton Ireland. of Launton.
Surgeon. S. Athenton Ireland. of Launton.
Chaptain, Robert Caver, of Taunton.
Chaptain, Robert Caver, of Taunton.
Surgeant-Major, Thomas W. Wrightington, of Somefact.
Commissary Sergeant, J. B. Burt. of Fall River.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The authorities at Washington bave at length taker the proper steps toward increasing the cavalry force of the army. From the commencement of the rebellion the want of mounted troops has been severely felt by military men, as without them the Government troops could do little against the well armed horsemen of Vicginia. The necessity for cavalry became so manifest at length that the War Department called for a volumteer regiment, but required the men to furnish their own homes and equipments. As the loyal States had already sent to the field in

infantry regiments, the men who would be likely to respond to the call for cavalry, it was found that it would require too much time to recruit men who could equip themselves and furnish horses. Within the last day or two Government has decided to purchase horses for the volunts erand do for them as it has done by the infuntry-place them in fighting condition. Under this new regulation, the "Lincoln Cavalry" of this city, commanded by Col. A. T. McReynolds, has been called into service, and will probably be ready to leave for Washington within the coming week. Col. McRey-nolo's is a distinguished officer of the Mexican war, having been promoted on the field for bravery, and under his command the Lincoln cavalry will doubt less have an opportunity to distinguish themselves. He returned from Washington on Friday, not only with his commission as Colonel in his pocket, but invested with the necessary authority to place his regiment on an immediate war footing. The mustering officer in this city, Captain Hagman, has received instructions to muster in, uniform, and equip the various companies as speedily as possible. The mustering will probably take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, after which the men will go into quarters to receive their arms and uniforms. Horses for the regigent are being received daily in Washington, and the men will be mounted as soon as

they arrive in that city.

This regiment was commenced over two months ago under Col. Bayard Clarke, but so many obstacles were thrown in the way of its acceptance, that not only was Col. Clarke disteartened, but Maj. Merrill, Col. May, and Carl Shutz were in turn worn out with the inac tivity of the War Department, and abandoned the

regiment to its fate.

The enterprising young men who had undertaken the organization persevered in their work, and having selected Col. M. Reynolds as their commander, now have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts and his are crowned with success, and that they are at last to have the privilege, for which they have begged so long, of fighting in defense of their country. It will require but a day or two to complete the organization, as the company rolls are nearly full and the men have only to be called together, when they will be ready

for service.

There are in the ranks many men who have distinguished themselves on the battle fields in this country and in Europe, and the officers are all men of ability and experience. The headquarters of the regiment are at Disbrow's Riding Academy, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where a few able-bodied horsemen will be received. Application may also be made at No. 648 Broadway. The following is the company organization as prescribed by law:

One captain, one first lieutenant, one second li tenant, one first sergeant, one company quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two buglers two farriers and blackemiths, one saddler, one wagone and fifty-six to seventy-two privates.

Application for the position of saidler, farrier, blacksmith or wagener must be made to the Adjutant at Diebrow's Riding School in Fifth avenue.

There will be a meeting of the regiment on Monday evening at Headquarters, when all members are quested to be present.

quested to be present.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association visited this regiment on Friday evening and presented 590 copies of toe Soldier's Hynm Book, and held a very interes ing prayer-meeting. The regiment is now transferred to Riker's Island, an Island hereditary in the family of Col. Riker.

tary in the family of Col. Riker.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The 2d Regiment Fire Zouaves are now quartered at Staten Island, and are uniformed and fed by Government. The interest which Col. Fairman takes in his men naturally reacts in as infaction on their part, and there is every prospect of the regiment being complete, it having already six companies on the ground. Capt. Coan is now recruiting for a company for this regiment at No. 110 Fulton street.

ALL THE STATE REGIMENTS GONE.

at No. 110 Fulton street.

ALL THE STATE REGIMENTS GONE.
The 23d Regiment, Col. Hoffman, and the 35th, Col.
Wm. C. Brown, of the Elmira depot, and the 36th,
Col. Innes, of this city, having left for the sent of war,
this completes the transportation of the 38 volunteer
regiments from this state.

THE STRAGGLERS OF COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

THE STRAGGLERS OF COL. INNES' REGIMENT.
The sudden departure of the 36th Regiment from Riker's lehand caught about one hundred men absent on
twenty-four hours leave of absence. Lieut. Hestin
was detailed to attend to the transportation of the
stragglers. His beadquarters are at the Park Barracks where the men are directed to report. Lieut.
Browning left hast night by the 6 o'clock train for
Washington, in command of about seventy of the men
who reported themselves.
COMMISSARY CRYBAL'S DEPARTMENT—GREER AL. COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-GENERAL

About 4,600 rides and other ordnance stores are to be sent to Fortress Mouroe. The chariering of a steamer had not taken place yesterday, but will be effected without loss of time. Rifles will also be sent to all the volunteers of this State as soon as practically.

The inepection of about 70 recruits for Col. Duryee's Zouaves, took place yesterday; they are also mustered into the United States service, and will be sent to Washington to-morrow morning via Harrisburg.

COL. BARTLEFT.

Having published a paragraph some time ago, relative to Col. Burtlett, which was credited to The New York Mercury, the Colonel has sent us the following note, which, in effect, denies the truth of the state ment referred to:

CITY ITEMS.

INNIGATION.-The number of immig m Kurope, which were landed at Castle Gar

BOARD OF Excess.-Tuis Board held a meeting on Saturday, and granted twenty liceuses at \$30 cond The Board adjourned to Monday.

THE BROADWAY BANK TO INSTITUTE & SUIT THE BROADWAY BANK TO INSTITUTE A SUIT AGAINST THE COMPORATION.—Advances on bills for the Common Conneil printing were made by the Broadway Hank soon after Mr. Devile's accession to the office of Treasurer; but us the Legislature, out of the \$50,000 estimate by the Controller as necessary for Common Council printing this year, appropriated only \$20,000, the sum was in a short time exhausted. It is understood that the bank is about to institute a suit for the recovery of their claims.

RELIEF FOR THE PANILLES OF VOLUNTEERS .- THE Union Defense Committee's office in Fourth avenue will be opened again early next week, and it is stated that relief will be then afforded to the families of volunteers from the fund just greated. Applicants med show in all cases that the \$3 per week allowed is really necessary to their support. Yesterday a woman applied to the Committee and stated that she nee assistance, but at the same time informed them that her busband was an officer in Col. McCone's regiment, receiving \$.00 per month. Of course such were not the

RUNNING & SECRESIONIST .- Immediately after the cizure of the telegrams in all the offices throughout the country, a broker named Darcy, at that time doing business in Wall street, fled for parts unknown. You-terday be made his appearance in the street, when he was observed by a large crowd and stigmatized as a Secessionist. He again took fright and left.

SUDDER DECEASE OF AS OLD NEW-YORK MED-CHANT.—Thomas Egleston, esq., for 30 years a mem-ber of the firm of Egleston, Buttoll & Co., iron merchants in this city, died very suddenly, at his residence in Fifth avenue, on Friday evening. He had be ing for several days; but a moment or two before his death he observed that he felt much better, and thought he would be able to be out in a day or two. Mr. E. was much esteemed among a large circle of friends. For many yours he was an Elder in Dr. Spring's Church. He was 61 years of age.

POLICE VOLUNTERS RELIEF PURD,-There was contributed to this fund by the members of the department for the month of June, \$1,213 40. The sum paid out is \$1,050, denating to 35 families the sum of \$30 each. No contributions have been received from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Precincts.

ARREST OF A CLERICAL GENTLEMAN.-The Rev. Joseph Herbert, who is a priest of the Catholic Church, arrested by officer Louden, of the Eighteenth Ward, was taken to the Jefferson-Market Police Court on Saturday, and examined by Justice Qunckenbush. The reverend gentleman exhibited evidence of post prandial indulgence which, not withstanding his appeal to the Court, compelled the Justice to consign him to the cells for ten days. Mr. Herbert, who thus brings discrete upon his sucred profession, is a man whom address would readily admit him to the best circles but, unfortunately for him, be is wedded to the bould

BEN WOOD AT HONE.—It is reported that an indignation meeting is to be held in the Third Congressional District, now represented by Ben Wood (4, 11, 44), for the purpose of giving his constituents an opportunity of expressing their disgust at his traitorous conduct. Prominent Democrate of the District are active in this movement, being anxious to show their fellowcitizens that, although they were betrayed into espporting Mr. Wood they have no sympathy whatever with Rebels and that their member in Congress belies their sentiments most foully. The meeting will be held in the vicinity of the Museum Hotel.

ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE LOTAL SEAMEN BY TOR PIRATES.-Yesterday two of the seamen of the beng Mary E. Thompson were in the Chamber of Comme that, when their voscol was boarded by Jeff. Davids pirates, every inducement was offered to the miles to join the pirate crew, but they declined. The pirates tole whatever they could, but did not maltreat. crew. These two men were anxious to ge to Philadelphia, and expressed an intention of entering the nava service. They were furnished with mesus for the

Yesterday morning, the notice that a requiem for the last Amodio would be performed at St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth street, brought out a large assemblage, the church being crowded. The altar orname all draped in mourning, the priests were mourning vest ments. The occasion was profoundly soleun. Rev. Dr. Cummings celebrated the mass. The music was such as to do full credit to the popular and beloved

artists who participated in the performance. The following was the programme of the mu Sig Feltind. Chorus Confutatio.
Trio Ave Maria
Leadors Clark, Quinto, Conter

Mora acted as organist. After mass, Dr. Cummings addressed the congrege

tion. His subject was principally in reference to play-ers and the stage. He thought that players had not been duly approciated, and had not been as kindly been duly appreciated, and had not been as kindly treated as they ought to have been. He himself had known members of the profession who were innocess

CONCERTS AT STATES ISLAND,-We learn that atm Cinesical Concerts will be given at Hotel St. Julien. between the first and second landings, common on Saturday, July 20, and continuing every Saturday until completed. The programme for the series of prises some of the finest compositions of the Classical School, and will be interpreted by the following artists: Mr. Hergmann, conductor of the Philharmonic Societys Mr. Noll, leader of the Italian Opera Orchestra; Mr. Besig, Mr. Herwig and Mr. B. S. Mills, Piano. Distinguished vocal assistance will also be obtain concert. It is boped and believed that this effort to introduce the highest kind of musical entertainment to the inhabitants of Staten Island, will meet with encour-agement. The concert hall of the St. Julian Hotel is a well ventilated apartment, and will accommodal least 500 persons. There is also a garden adj where a handsome marquee has been erected, wh

INDECEST ASSAULT.—William Culls rested by efficer Callahan and taken to the Secont Court, where a heaty respectable young ma peared and tendered a charge agricult in for viole assault. Justice Quadrubush committed Callab

An incendiary fire was discovered as sturday morning, in a shanty belonging cet, at the foot of East Forty-seventh

Was consumed.

At 450 clock the same morning make issuing from the cellur of the tanement.

West Thirty-shith street, and a tea box, in it, was found burning in the cellur. that come person willfully attempted to bing.